

NAYS—3

Broun (GA) Kagen Paul

NOT VOTING—6

Hensarling Miller, Gary Rush
Hinojosa Pascrell Westmoreland

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Two minutes remain in the vote.

□ 1504

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later.

AUTHORIZING USE OF CAPITOL ROTUNDA FOR HOLOCAUST COMMEMORATION

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 54) permitting the use of the Rotunda of the Capitol for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 54

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. USE OF ROTUNDA FOR HOLOCAUST DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE CEREMONY.

The Rotunda of the Capitol is authorized to be used on April 23, 2009, for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust. Physical preparations for the ceremony shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as the Architect of the Capitol may prescribe.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRADY) and the gentleman from California (Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this concurrent resolution provides for the use of the Capitol Rotunda on April 23, 2009, as part of the commemoration to honor the memory of the victims of the Holocaust. I support the resolution and thank the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN) for sponsoring it.

Mr. Speaker, the Holocaust is one of the most shameful and horrifying events of human history. It is imperative that we honor the memory of those who died so senselessly and provide them their due recognition.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 54, which would, as the chairman has said, authorize use of the Capitol Rotunda on April 23, 2009, for a ceremony as a part of the commemoration of the Days of Remembrance of victims of the Holocaust.

For descendants of the approximately 6 million Jews who were killed during the Holocaust, the atrocities that their loved ones suffered at the hands of Nazi Germany are with them each day. As a Nation, it's important that all Americans take the time to reflect upon the effects of the horrors inflicted during the Holocaust, one of the darkest days or hours of our humanity. Those who would seek to destroy an entire people based on their religious heritage committed the most heinous acts imaginable upon their brethren. By remembering the victims of these unspeakable acts, we ensure that the flame of life that the forces of evil tried so hard to extinguish will never be forgotten and that we shall never allow this to happen again.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to mention that there is a wonderful statue in our Rotunda of a great American, his name is Dwight D. Eisenhower. He's remembered as President of the United States. He was also the Supreme Allied Commander of all of those allied troops in Europe.

When his troops and he came upon the reality of the Holocaust, when they came upon the concentration camps, then-General Eisenhower commanded that his troops take pictures, see the evidence, gather the proof. He required that German residents, German citizens of the surrounding communities, be brought forward and have to see what had taken place; and then he required those individuals to actually be part of the burial committees that buried the bodies of those who had been destroyed.

When asked why he did this, President Eisenhower, then-General Eisenhower, said, "I do this to gather this evidence, to get this proof, to get these photos, because some day in the future, some"—and I will use the initials—

"some silly SOB will claim this never happened."

There are some who claim this never happened. Because a remarkable man with tremendous foresight, General Eisenhower, later President Eisenhower, because he required that proof be made, those perpetrators of that fallacy cannot be successful.

In order to make this time of reflection an official event shared by all Americans, Congress established the Days of Remembrance as our Nation's annual commemoration of the victims of the Holocaust and created the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum as a permanent living memorial to these victims. Since 1982, the Holocaust Museum has organized and led the national Days of Remembrance ceremony in the U.S. Capitol Rotunda, a ceremony that includes Holocaust survivors, their families, liberators, and Members of Congress.

So I urge my colleagues to support this bill so that we may continue to use the Capitol Rotunda to pay tribute to those lives that were lost in the Holocaust during this shared time of solemn remembrance throughout the world.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to be the sponsor of this resolution to authorize the use of the Capitol Rotunda on April 23, 2009 for the annual congressional ceremony to commemorate the Holocaust.

This year marks the 30th anniversary of the United States adoption of a national day for Holocaust commemoration. I take great pride that we are one of the only nations to join the State of Israel in observing Yom Hashoah, Holocaust Heroes and Remembrance Day, on the Hebrew anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising.

Each year, the ceremony here in Washington serves as a centerpiece for similar events observed in communities throughout the United States to memorialize the millions who perished and honor the courage of those who survived. This year's theme "Never Again: What You Do Matters" highlights the power of individual actions to stand against genocide and our individual responsibility to relay the history of the Holocaust as its last survivors are now passing on.

I would like to thank the Committee on House Administration for its work on this resolution. I encourage all of my colleagues to participate in the ceremony in the Rotunda.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRADY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 54.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DANIEL WEBSTER CONGRESSIONAL CLERKSHIP ACT OF 2009

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 151) to establish the Daniel Webster Congressional Clerkship Program.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 151

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Daniel Webster Congressional Clerkship Act of 2009”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Each year, many of the most talented law school graduates in the country begin their legal careers as judicial law clerks.

(2) The judicial clerkship program has given the judiciary access to a pool of exceptional young lawyers at a relatively low cost.

(3) These same lawyers then go on to become leaders of their profession, where they serve a critical role in helping to educate the public about the judiciary and the judicial process.

(4) The White House, the administrative agencies of the Executive Branch, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, the Federal Judicial Center, and the United States Sentencing Commission, all operate analogous programs for talented young professionals at the outset of their careers.

(5) The Congress is without a similar program.

(6) At a time when our Nation faces considerable challenges, the Congress and the public would benefit immeasurably from a program, modeled after the judicial clerkship program, that engages the brightest young lawyers in the Nation in the legislative process.

(7) Accordingly, the Congress herein creates the Daniel Webster Congressional Clerkship Program, named after one of the most admired and distinguished lawyer-legislators ever to serve in the Congress, to improve the business of the Congress and increase the understanding of its work by the public.

SEC. 3. DANIEL WEBSTER CONGRESSIONAL CLERKSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) SELECTION COMMITTEES.—As used in this Act, the term “Selection Committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—There is hereby established the Daniel Webster Congressional Clerkship Program for the appointment of individuals who are graduates of accredited law schools to serve as Congressional Clerks in the Senate or House of Representatives.

(c) SELECTION OF CLERKS.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Selection Committees shall select Congressional Clerks in the following manner:

(1) The Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate shall select not less than 6 Congressional Clerks each year to serve as employees of the Senate for a 1-year period.

(2) The Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives shall select not less than 6 Congressional Clerks each year to serve as employees of the House of Representatives for a 1-year period.

(d) SELECTION CRITERIA.—In carrying out subsection (c), the Selection Committees

shall select Congressional Clerks consistent with the following criteria:

(1) Each Congressional Clerk selected shall be a graduate of an accredited law school as of the starting date of his or her clerkship.

(2) Each Congressional Clerk selected shall possess—

(A) an excellent academic record;

(B) a strong record of achievement in extracurricular activities;

(C) a demonstrated commitment to public service; and

(D) outstanding analytic, writing, and oral communication skills.

(e) PROCESS.—After a Congressional Clerk is selected under this section, such Congressional Clerk shall then interview for a position in an office as follows:

(1) For a Congressional Clerk selected under subsection (c)(1), the Congressional Clerk shall interview for a position with any office of any Committee of the Senate, including any Joint Committee or Select and Special Committee, or any office of any individual member of the Senate.

(2) For a Congressional Clerk selected under subsection (c)(2), the Congressional Clerk shall interview for a position with any office of any Committee of the House of Representatives, including any Joint Committee or Select and Special Committee, or any office of any individual Member of the House of Representatives.

(f) PLACEMENT REQUIREMENTS.—The Selection Committees shall ensure that Congressional Clerks selected under this section are apportioned equally between majority party and minority party offices.

(g) COMPENSATION OF CONGRESSIONAL CLERKS.—Each Congressional Clerk selected under this section shall receive the same compensation as would, and comparable benefits to, an individual who holds the position of a judicial clerkship for the United States District Court for the District of Columbia within 3 months of graduating from law school.

(h) REQUIRED ADHERENCE TO RULES.—Each Congressional Clerk selected under this section shall be subject to all laws, regulations, and rules in the same manner and to the same extent as any other employee of the Senate or House of Representatives.

(i) EXCLUSION FROM LIMIT ON NUMBER OF POSITIONS.—A Congressional Clerk shall be excluded in determining the number of employees of the office that employs the Clerk for purposes of—

(1) in the case of the office of a Member of the House of Representatives, section 104 of the House of Representatives Administrative Reform Technical Corrections Act (2 U.S.C. 92); or

(2) in the case of any other office, any applicable provision of law or any rule or regulation which imposes a limit on the number of employees of the office.

(j) RULES.—The Selection Committees shall develop and promulgate rules regarding the administration of the Congressional Clerkship program established under this section.

(k) MEMBER DEFINED.—In this section, the term “Member of the House of Representatives” includes a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to the Congress.

SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2010 and each succeeding fiscal year from the applicable accounts of the House of Representatives and the contingent fund of the Senate such sums as necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRADY) and the gentleman from California (Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks in the RECORD on this bill and include extraneous materials.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support H.R. 151, which would establish the Daniel Webster Congressional Clerkship Program. This program would bring the most talented law school graduates across the country to Washington, D.C., and offer them an opportunity to be employed as congressional clerks in the House of Representatives or the Senate.

This program is modeled after the judicial clerkships offered in the Federal courts. H.R. 151 would offer no fewer than six 1-year clerkships in each Chamber. The clerks would be apportioned equally between majority and minority offices within each Chamber. H.R. 151 would give recent law grads invaluable insight into the functions and operations of the Federal legislature, and I urge my colleagues to support this program.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 151. For the last several years, I have joined my colleague, Ms. LOFGREN from California, in sponsoring this bill. This is a bill which would create a congressional clerkship program to qualified law school graduates to serve for temporary 1-year terms in offices in the House and the Senate.

The genesis of this actually was the dean of the Stanford Law School, when he came on a visit back here and spoke to Ms. LOFGREN and myself and others and explained that he thought that with the prominence that judicial clerkships are given, that most aspiring outstanding law students look to the judicial branch—and even with the clerkships that are available and fellowships that are available in the executive branch—look to those two branches of government as somehow the epitome of government service. And in a sense, what that does is it confers a sense of importance on those two branches of government, at least in my judgment, to the exclusion of the legislative branch.

The way our system works, many outstanding young people who serve clerkships to judges go on to be judges themselves.

□ 1515

The idea of the dean of Stanford Law School was that if we had a similar-